Hon. Secretary of State.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.] SALISBURY, N. C....TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1825. [NO. 269.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle; Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists; and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 3000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 60tf

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON
Vial and Bottle Factories
IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopina, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Suter: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. James H. Houston vs. Robert Westmoreland: Original attachment, returned levied, &c. It is ordered by the court, to whose satisfaction it appears, that the defendant has removed beyond the bounds of this state, that the said defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, (living about five miles west of Lincolnton,) on the 26th day of May, a negro boy named *BILL*, about 20 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet six or eight inches high, eyes considerably sunk in his head; he has no other particular marks, except a scar on the inside of his left thigh, occasioned by the cut of a knife, and several large warts on his face; he had on (when last seen in the neighborhood) a blue broadcloth coat and pantaloons; he was raised in the neighborhood of Petersburg, in Virginia, and it is probable that he is trying to get back again. The above reward will be given by me, to any one that will deliver him to me, or to secure him in any jail so that I can get him again. CHARLES SHOLL.

July 4th, 1825. 4t69.

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan.—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, July 15, 1825. 67

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property and land. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

ROBERT WORKE.

July 13, 1825. 67

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

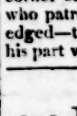
EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

For Sale,



MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay: and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

New Leather and *Good* Shoes!

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me: and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. pdtSept10

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to this jail, on the 14th of this instant, a *negro man*, who says his name is *Lister*, about twenty-one years old, as he says, but looks rather older, is of a yellow complexion, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, tolerably chunky built, with a small scar on his cheek under his left eye: He says he belongs to Wade Waring, of Edisto District, South-Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailer.*

Wilkesboro', N. C. July 16th, 1825: 3t70

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

ORIGINAL.

At the solicitation of a venerable friend of the Editor, the follow extracts are made from a very lengthy essay, which was intended to bear upon the approaching Congressional election in an adjoining district, the author not having been apprized of a rule we have always adhered to in our editorial capacity, which precludes the propriety of publishing any thing in our columns which would go to give a preference, in the local elections, to one candidate over another. Those who have been attentive readers of the Western Carolinian, need not be told how much some of the following sentiments conflict with ours; but from our personal respect for the author, and a reverence for his private character, as well as a regard for his opinions and sentiments on all subjects unconnected with political concerns, we think we should fail of discharging our duty as an impartial journalist, were we to refuse publicity to the following extracts, as they are divested of all individual bearing: ED.

After apologizing, at great length, for the vote which ten of the North-Carolina representatives gave in the election of President, contrary to the expressed wishes of their constituents, our correspondent proceeds:

"An objection brought against our members of Congress, is, they did not vote in conformity to the wish of their constituents, in the late election of their President. In this charge, ten of our representatives in Congress are implicated. It is well known, that not more than one-third of the freemen throughout the state of North-Carolina, voted for a President; and some who did vote, were only ostensibly in favor of the People's Ticket, "to break down (as they said) the Caucus." But can any say that one third, or one fourth, of the people, are the *people?* They are not the people, in a republican government, where a majority bear rule. Again; it may be asked "from whence, and from whom, did the People's Ticket derive its origin?" When the Presidential Election came on in Congress, our representatives there had but the partial will of the state to guide them, supposing they were bound to take it for their guide. But inasmuch as I feel not the most remote disposition to justify our representatives in a wrong act, we will now suppose that all the votes of the state of North-Carolina had been brought forward, and centered on either of the three candidates brought into the house by the Electoral Colleges; would it, in this case, have been the *indispensible duty* of our representatives to conform implicitly to the wish of the people? Or had they a *discretionary* power given to them by the Constitution, which they were bound, by oath, to exercise for the general welfare of the United States, whether it consisted with the will of their constituents, or not?

What says the constitution? "From the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall *choose*, immediately, by ballot, a President." Mark it, the *house of representatives shall choose*. The power is now out of the hands of the people; they have not the least *practical* share in the business; and the people now command the house of Representatives, by the authority of the Constitution, to *choose* a President for them. According to the express letter and spirit of this sacred injunction, the representative is solemnly bound to *choose* that one from the number submitted to his choice, who, in his *own* judgment, is best qualified to fill the chair of the United States, whether he came into the house with 99, 84, or 41 votes. The criterion is not, then, "what do my constituents wish me to do—what does the state of North-Carolina wish me to do—or what does any state, or all the states in the Union, wish me to do?" These are not the questions which should then come home to the judgment and conscience of the representative. But, "What does the Constitution of my country, to which I have vowed allegiance, demand of me? What do twenty-four states, whose welfare I am bound equally to promote, demand of me? "To *choose*, agreeably to the clearest light of *my own* understanding, and in the purity of *my own heart*, as in the presence of God, feeling the load of an awful responsibility, a President for the United States."

Popular elections lie at the foundation of civil liberty; they are the glory and boast of our Commonwealth; they never were, nor never will, be so purified as to be destitute of alloy; they never were, nor never can, be so conducted, that no danger need be apprehended from them. Though our greatest privilege and blessing, we may pervert them into weapons of destruction against ourselves. When all have power, it is difficult to manage it with wisdom and discretion. The populace are always *honest*, but not always *right*; and may be led astray. "Nothing harder (said Governeur Morris, on the floor of Congress, many years ago) than to prevent mankind from ruining themselves."* The people are too easily enchanted; and man loves change. The designing lay hold of the latter, and employ it to effect their own secret purposes, to the ruin of those whom they enlist in their service. "The people (said Dean Swift) are like the silkworms; they spin fine balls for their owners, and die in the centre."

"Be not high minded, but fear," is a good lesson, whether in religion or politics.

It seems to me there is a cloud rising on the skirts of our political horizon, somewhat portentous; may increase in size and blackness; carry a tempest in its bosom; and, if not prevented, may, at a day not far distant, pour out its destructive contents on the unsuspecting inhabitants of our country.

It seems to me that the fire of *disappointment* is burning in the breasts of some of our citizens, which nothing but future defeat, or future success, will extinguish. If it be *possible*, *fault* will be found with the present administration. *Desire* is the mother of invention; and when inclination pleads the cause, the understanding is a very favorable judge.

If it be *possible*, a thorn will be planted chair; of which (if I mistake not) some of the members that may be in Congress from this state, ought to beware. What's the common cant? *If*, and *if*, and *if*—we will then support him." What do all these mean? Let common sense answer. Let our President be judged, and *severely* judged; but without suspicion or partiality.

But I confidently trust, that he who sits *first* at the helm—that excellent man who is next in station—his officers in the cabinet, and the light of the nation at large, will steer the vessel in safety, and outride the storm.

Be admonished, my fellow-citizens. Republics have been, that are now no more. Like causes will ever produce like effects. The Roman commonwealth fell from the pinnacle of greatness, to the lowest degradation—by numbers, faction, wealth, luxury, effeminacy, and dereliction of her gods. Our commonwealth may yet be as numerous and extensive as that once was. We may fall, by numbers, faction, wealth, luxury, effeminacy, and dereliction of the living and true God.

Babylon said, in her pride and selfsufficiency, "I sit a Queen, and shall see no sorrow." Now the passing traveller says, in surprize and horror, is this Babylon? Alas! how is she fallen!

Look along the vista of time, and may not the day come, however far off, when a traveller may pass that eminence on which our Capitol now stands; shed the tear of sorrow over its ruins; and say, with a mixture of grief and astonishment, is this *Washington*; once the seat of liberty, and the pride of the whole earth? That Providence that reared our republican edifice, can cast it down with a touch: and in proportion to its value, requires means to support it. It is the duty, then, of every citizen, to practice those virtues, which may perpetuate our national blessings, and avoid the causes which may deprive us of them.

Pray, frequently and fervently, the great Father and Lord of all, whose Providence raiseth up and setteth down; "who sitteth King, and shall forever;" who has crowns, sceptres, and all human governments at his sovereign disposal, to bless you and your posterity, to the latest ages. And, partly in words of the good and great father of our country, when he laid his commission on the table of Congress, "Commended his fellow-officers and soldiers to the patronage and protection of the God of armies, and the United States to his holy keeping."

Finally, may the sun of liberty enlighten our native and beloved country, until the natural sun, that now shines in the firmament, shall drop from his orbit, and "be turned into darkness." Until that awful period, which will put an end to this changing, restless world, may the propitious Providence of Almighty God, "be as a wall of fire around" the United States of North America, "and the Glory in the midst."

July, 1825.

* That is, you and Governeur Morris would wish to make it appear that the People are their own worst enemies, and are not fit to be trusted with their own government. Such political heresy we cannot subscribe to. ED.

Another attempt has recently been made to try Isaac B. Desha, son of the Gov. of Kentucky, for the murder of Francis Baker; but, owing to the impracticability of obtaining a Jury, the trial is postponed to the next Harrison Circuit Court.

THE CREEK INDIANS, &c.

The Milledgeville papers of the 12th ult. state, that the Georgia commissioners had returned from the Council held with the Indians at Broken Arrow, and that General Gaines had not, at that date, effected a reconciliation between the hostile and friendly parties.

In our last Tuesday's paper we gave the letter of Gov. Troup to the Special Agent; we now publish so much of Maj. Andrews' answer as immediately relates to the subject matter of the former:

"Your Excellency informs me, "that if the letter is authentic," I am to consider all intercourese between your government and myself as "suspended." Be it so. I know of no intercourse between your government and myself, which is at all necessary, which is not on your part perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the General Government, I can go on to discharge my duties fearlessly, according to the dictates of my conscience, and to the best of my judgment; and if I am to be added to the list of the proscribed, for interposing the shield of my government, to prevent the destruction of a man, doomed to be condemned without a hearing or trial, I wish that suspension to be not only continued, but made absolute and permanent.

"Your duty to address me your letter of the 28th June, I have felt it my right to reply to it; and to inform you, that I can now see, so far as the examinations have progressed, and they have been both numerous and important, no cause for the accusations against the Agent, unless in his inflexible integrity and firmness, in stemming a torrent of corruption, disgraceful in my opinion to the national character. A sense of duty compels me to say, that in using this expression, I have no allusion to your Excellency, for I sincerely believe that the same persons who have caused this outcry against the Indian Agent, have abused that confidence which your Excellency was compelled to repose, in consequence of your official station.

T. P. ANDREWS, Sec'y."

The following extract of a letter, from the Rev. Mr. Smith to the editors of the Georgia Journal, is confirmatory of the opinion, that Gen. M'Intosh was put to death for having violated a law of his nation—a law, too, which he had full knowledge of, and had assisted in making;

ASBURY, JUNE 29, 1825.

Gentlemen: Having received information that the communication I made you respecting the death of General McIntosh, had hurt the minds of many of my friends, because I had asserted his death was for the breach of a law that he aided in making, you will please to give this a place in your paper, that the authority I had for my assertion may be known. During the sitting of the Council at Broken Arrow last July, I was told by the United States' Interpreter that a law making it death for any Chief to consent to sell land belonging to the nation without the consent of the Chiefs, was passed, or as I am now informed, renewed.—Shortly after Chilly McIntosh, son of the General, informed me in my house where I now live, that there was such a law passed. After the appointment of the Treaty which was held in December last, in conversation with him, he then observed no lands would be sold in consequence (I understood him) of the law. The little Prince spoke of it in my house as the law of the nation. Some time last August there was a great ball play (on the Sabbath day) in sight of the mission house; several hundred Indians were said to be present; before the meeting ended Gen. McIntosh got up in a carriage and proclaimed the law, and that whoever broke it must suffer death. I could have no doubt of the existence of the law, long before the meeting of Pole Cat Springs, and that those who were killed, were killed by order of the Chiefs for a violation of that law. Yesterday I attended the council, convened to meet Gen. Gaines and Maj. Andrews, sent by the President of the U. States. In answer to the General's inquiry why Gen. McIntosh was put to death, the Chief appointed to speak informed him of the law proposed many years ago by the Gen. that it was the law of the Nation, that McIntosh broke it, and that the Chiefs ordered him to be killed; he observed he understood the Agent was charged with his death, he said the agent was innocent, he had nothing to do with it, that the Chiefs had it done for breaking the law.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
ISAAC SMITH.

If you would live comfortably, always whistle or laugh while your wife is scolding.

FOREIGN.

CORONATION OF CHARLES X.

On the 29th May at Rheims, the ceremonies commenced at an early hour in the morning. They were announced by the Archbishop to be similar to those observed 50 years ago, at the Coronation of Louis 16th.

The concourse of persons was very great. At six o'clock, the Dignitaries of the Church and the Ambassadors made their entrance. Of them were the *Duke of Northumberland*, Prince Esterhazy of Austria, Count Pozzo-di-Borgo, the Tunisian Minister, *Sidi Mahmud*, in a superb Turkish dress, and the celebrated banker, Von Rothschild. They were followed by the Dauphin (the Duke d'Angouleme, who did not take any part in the ceremonies till after the King was crowned,) and the Duchess of Berry.

About 10 o'clock the King approached the city, attended by the French Cardinals *de Clement Tornerre* and *de Bausset*. Prince *Talleyrand* knocked at the City Gate, and the Mayor having demanded who approached, the premier Cardinal answered aloud, "*Charles X*, whom God has given us as King." The gate was then thrown open; and the King entered, followed by the Princes of the blood, &c. &c. all attired in rich mantles, &c. A Grand Procession was then formed to the Cathedral Church. The King walked on foot, between the two French Cardinals. The Duke of Conegliano (Marshal Moncey) sustained the office of Constable of France. The Coronation oath was administered by the Archbishop of Rheims, who [illegible] the first Duke and Peer of King, kneeling before him, repeated, in a clear and distinct voice, the following oath:

"I promise, in the presence of God, and my people, to support and honour our holy Religion, as is the duty of every christian King, and the oldest son of thy Church; to do justice and right to my subjects, and to govern according to the laws of the kingdom, and the Constitutional Charter—which I swear faithfully to observe. *So help me God, and His Holy Word.*"

The King then and afterwards took the oaths as Grand Master of the orders of the *Holy Ghost*, (by which he swears to live and die in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church,) of *St. Louis* and the *Legion of Honour*.

He was then invested with the massy crown, (which he afterwards laid aside *magna*, the Hand of Justice, the Sceptre, and other symbols of authority.

The ceremony of Consecration then took place, conformably to the Mosaic custom. [See Levi. xiii. 10, 11, &c.] and the holy oil was applied to his head, forehead, breast, shoulders, and armpits, by the Archbishop, the Cardinals assisting in opening apertures in the royal robes to admit the unction.

This ceremony completed, the whole assembled company shouted "*Long live the King*," and the doors of the Cathedral being thrown open, the whole was filled by the people, and the walls resounded with their *vivas*.

Numerous other ceremonies took place, one of the most impressive of which was the embrace which the King gave to the Dauphin as his son and heir. The Prince *de Croy*, Grand Almoner to the King, then conducted his Majesty and the Dauphin to the altar, where they partook of the sacrament. The King then placed the *Hand of Justice*, the *Sceptre*, and massy *Crown*, in the care of Marshals *Soult*, *Mortier*, and *Jourdan*. The ceremony ended at noon, and the King supported the fatigue of the day, and the weight of the royal robes and massy decorations, without the smallest appearance of inconvenience. He afterwards partook with his kindred and household, of a dinner of 150 covers, given by the city of Rheims.

Guatamala.—The latest accounts from this Republic represent it as being in a tranquil and prosperous state. Manuel Jose de Acre has been elected President. On the day of his inauguration, as he was proceeding to the Congress Hall to take the prescribed oaths, a hog ran between his legs and threw him down. This accident is noticed in the Mexican papers as having "disturbed the solemnity of the ceremonial."

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Richard K. Jones, Mr. JOHN ROYALL, of Notaway, Vir. aged *seventy four*, to Miss ELIZA ANDERSON, of Amelia, aged *sixty two!*

"Even age delighteth in an am'rous tale;
Love warms his inside like a pot of ale;
Why then forbid them? such we must approve:
And woe to mortals who are foes to love!
As long as this our system holds together,
Love will stand brush, against all wind and weather."

GAMBLERS, BEWARE!

The Grand Jury for the Superior Court of Law for the trial of criminal causes at Richmond, Va. returned into Court, at their late session, after a most laborious and diligent inquiry, *One Hundred and Nine Presentments*, for various violations of the Acts of Assembly for the suppression of Gaming.

Freemen's Festival.

Concord, July 25, 1825.

Mr. White: On the 4th of July, inst. the citizens of Cabarrus assembled in Concord, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. At 12 o'clock, the line of procession was formed, consisting of Capt. Means' company of cavalry, Capt. Erwin's company of light infantry, the officers of the regiment, and citizens, arranged in the following order; cavalry in front, officers of the regiment next, light infantry, Patriots of the Revolution, committees, orator, and reader of the Declaration of Independence, and the Rev. John Robinson, in the rear: the procession was accompanied by a band of music; after reaching the stage, previously prepared for the occasion, in a beautiful grove immediately adjoining Town, the front of the line broke off into open order, leaving space for those in rear to march to their respective seats. After the concourse of people had been seated, the observances of the day were introduced with a very solemn and patriotic prayer, by the Rev. *John Robinson*; next followed the Declaration of Independence, by James G. Spears, Esq.; which was succeeded by an eloquent and patriotic Oration, by Lawson H. Alexander, Esq.

When the ceremonies at the stage were concluded, the line was again formed by the marshal and his assistant, and conducted back—where a number of revolutionary patriots, and a numerous collection of other gentlemen, partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Mahan. The ceremonies of the day passed off with much hilarity and good order.

The following are the regular toasts drank on the occasion:

Unprecedented effort of human wisdom, the hallowed precursor of emancipation.

2nd. Washington: Combining the virtues of all former heroes and statesmen; honored be his name, revered be his memory.

3rd. The patriots of the Revolution: Fellow laborers with Washington, disciples of his philosophy, sharers of his glory.

4th. The Constitution of the United States: The last but mightiest effort of the Revolution—grand desideratum in Politics; the magna charta of human rights.

5th. The Holy Alliance: Tyrants may unite their powers in war, but America can smile at their rage, and bask secure under the tree of liberty.

6th. The American Navy: May she flourish in days of peace, and in hours of danger may she always be ready to repulse her enemy.

7th. Washington and Bolivar: Models of valor and disinterested patriotism; may the sons of Columbia imitate [illegible] may liberty continues to be esteemed a blessing.

8th. The surviving Patriots of '76: May the evening of their days be as peaceful as their morning was perilous.

9th. The present administration: May it preserve a steady and unwavering course, disregarding the slanders of party demagogues.

10th. The fair sex: Consummation of nature's works—fairest, loveliest, best.

After which, the following volunteers were drank:

By Gen. Jno. N. Phifer: The patriot heroes of '76; may the evening of their lives be serene, pleasant, and as long as they desire; and when their tattoo is beat, may they rest upon the bed of christianity, and at revelee in the morning of the great review, may they all be paraded at the right hand of their Captain General above.

By Dr. K. P. Harris: Gen. Lafayette, the distinguished chieftain, the friend to liberty, and brother in arms with our departed friend, the immortal Washington; may his hoary head be crowned with laurels, and may the evening of his days be spent in tranquility and peace.

By T. Ker: Gen. Bolivar, in disdaining to wear a crown, has added new and imperishable glory to his fame.

By Mr. McCurdy: may those who are, or may be, at the helm of goverment, (religious, political, civil, and military) be endowed with wisdom to govern this great and growing nation, agreeably to the true principles of a republican government.

By Col. J. A. Means: Andrew Jackson; he is one of that high-minded and proud corps who stood upon the tossed battlements of their country, and rocked the cradle of the Revolution; in latter times, he has saved, defended and shielded his country against the storms of the Holy Alliance—his name alone will prove a host for his country, in the hour of danger.

By Dr. J. M. Slaughter: De Witt Clinton; the polar-star of New-York; his public services deserve the highest encomiums of a grateful people.

By John F. Phifer, Esq: Thomas Jefferson; the political apostle of America.

By J. L. Beard, Esq: John Quincy Adams; the accomplished statesman, the profound politician, and the friend of liberty.

By M. Hunt, Esq: John C. Calhoun; Vice President of the United States; may he continue to be, as heretofore, the able advocate of the rights of the people, and in future be rewarded for his services.

By Mr. S. Harris: General Andrew Jackson; a patriot, a man of '76; the choice of the Nation, *yet not President!*

By Mr. A. H. McRee: John Quincy Adams; may he continue to possess (since his elevation to the high and dignified office of President) the same virtue, wisdom and integrity, which he has heretofore so eminently displayed in the discharge of his official duties.

By Gen. P. Barringer: Henry Clay; may his patriotic and manly independence in the late Presidential Election, long be remembered by the people of the United States.

Selected Toasts, drank on the 4th of July last.

AT POPLAR GROVE, PENN.

Internal Improvement: The main artery of a country's wealth; the strongest link in the chain of our political union.

AT WASHINGTON CITY.

High-minded men and sweet tempered women, at home and abroad.

AT HARRISBURG, PENN.

Gov. Troup: He wants a *golden wig*, but can't get it.

Tune—"*What a beau my granny was.*"

Governor Troup and his party: If they can't stand "to their arms" better than they stood to the "argument," there will be more smoke than fire.

AT RICHMOND, VA.

Canals and Roads: may we sail on the first, and ride on the others, to hospitable houses, to warm friends, and to loving lasses.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

By Seth Q. Collom: Women: what infants cry for, lovers sigh for, and good men die for.

AT NEW HAVEN: Gov. Troup, Esq: Lumpkin, of Georgia—Don Quixotte and his Sancho—resolved to "stand by their arms" to encounter "*swirding insinuations.*"

At the dinner of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues at BUCKANAN'S spring, Capt. Wm Finney gave the following:

"Old Bachelors: May the Devil get such as ladies don't take."

LIBERTY IN JAIL.

The poor debtors in the Worcester (Massachusetts) Jail, were indulged in an opportunity of celebrating the 4th of July, when the following, among other toasts, were elicited:

New England: A land where Liberty *abroad* walks unconfined, and the debts of the unfortunate—how easily paid!

Liberty: Secured by bolts and bars, we fear not the loss of it.

Our present Mansion: Where thieves do not *break in* and steal.

Freedom: A sly fellow; nothing but locks, keys, bolts and fetters can insure his safe keeping.

The Sheriff of this county: May he this day partake of as good a dinner as we do, and *feel* as independent as we in fact *are*.

Independence: Dearly purchased by our fathers, and richly merited by *us* their children.

The Eagle of Liberty: Place her here, and fear nothing for her safe keeping.

Our Militia: The *sound* of their music has this day given us *auricular* proof of their correct discipline.

Massachusetts: The Cradle of Liberty—she *rocks* too hard for the repose of poor debtors.

COMMODORE PORTER.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13.

The Court Martial for the trial of Com. Porter met at the usual hour, all the members attending. After the Judge Advocate had laid before the Court all the evidence, oral and documentary, intended to be brought forward, on the part of the prosecution, in support of the first charge embracing the Foxardo affair, and before proceeding to offer any evidence under the second charge founded on the correspondence of the Commodore with the Navy Department, and his publication of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, the Counsel of the Commodore Mr. Jones, suggested several objections to the terms in which this charge and its specifications are conceived—presenting, as he apprehended, an insuperable bar to any judicial proceedings upon them.

The objections are understood to go the length of maintaining that the terms of the charge and specifications describe no offence within the naval articles of war, or in any manner cognizable by a Court Martial; and that, even if any such offence were to be inferred, there is an utter defect of any such precise and definite specification of the facts upon which the charge is founded, and which are intended to be relied on in support of it, as absolves the accused from any obligation to answer the same.

The Counsel offered, if any doubt of the validity of these objections were entertained by the Judge Advocate, or any member of the Court, to go on immediately with a discussion of the grounds of the case; but the Court after some deliberation, preferred to hear the grounds and reasons of the objections stated at large in writing, rather than have an oral discussion; for which purpose, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

JULY 14.

The Court met as usual; but, owing to the indisposition of Com. Porter's Counsel, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

It is understood that, when the trial of Commodore Porter now pending before the Naval Court Martial, is closed, the Court will continue in its sittings, to embrace the trials of Capt. Stewart, Commandant Carter, and Lieutenant Hunter—on charges to be then and there preferred.

JULY 16.

At the sitting of the Naval Court Martial, yesterday, Mr. Jones, Counsel of Commodore Porter, read his argument, objecting to the legality of the second charge preferred against that officer, (for writing and publishing certain letters and papers,) and to the sufficiency of the specifications under it if proved, to establish the charge. At the close of his argument, he observed that, possibly the Judge Advocate might have some reasons to assign against the rejection of this charge; and, if so, as the consultation between the Court and the Judge Advocate was unusually conducted with closed doors, he requested that the accused might be furnished with a copy of those objections, if made; to allow him an opportunity to reply to them. After receiving this argument, strangers were excluded; and in a few minutes, the Court adjourned, to meet again to-morrow at 12 o'clock. *Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

Morris Birkbeck, Esq. Secretary of the State of Illinois, was lately drowned in crossing a stream on his way home from a visit to Mr. Owen, at Harmony. Mr. B. was the founder of New-Albion, the zealous promoter of emigration from Great Britain, and the author of a vivid description of the Western [illegible]

The New Harmony Establishment.—Mr. Owen delivered an address at Cincinnati, on the 10th ult. in which he represented that this society, although commenced but one month since, consists of about 900 souls, and that applications for admission are very numerous; that the utmost confidence exists among them; and that no doubt remains in the minds of any of the members as to the complete success of the principles on which their association is founded.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society received, during the month of June, the sum of $4295 58. The issues from the Depository during the same period were 2966 bibles and 4350 testaments, valued at $8.766 46.

Bibles.—The number of editions of the Bible at present in the library of the King of Wurtemburg, amounts to 4000 different editions, in all the European languages, 290 of which are in French, and 215 in English.

Gen. Soublette, Montilla, Sucre, and Dr. Gaul, are proposed for the vice presidency of Colombia. [Is there no one in *South* America to expound to the people the danger of these "military chieftains" who have been the salvation of their country?] *Alexandria Herald.*

Bogota, the capital of Colombia, was founded in 1538, by Gonzalo Ximenes de Quesda, and consisted originally of twelve houses, in honor of the twelve apostles, built on the skirts of the two mountains of Mont Serrat and La Guadaloupe.

Hospitality in Norway.—Mr. Boie asking for his reckoning at Seyerstad, the mistress of the house led him to the window, and, pointing to the sea and the surrounding fields, said—"so long as the land gives us corn, and the sea fish, no traveller shall be able to say that we have accepted money of him."

A Dutch Jew, named Samuel Bonduy, lately died at Amsterdam, leaving funds to build and equip six ships of the line of 74 guns each; there was found in his house, 44 casks full of coins of all the princes in the world. A month was occupied in taking out and arranging these coins, and eight days in counting them. This man had for a long time followed the armies of France, visited all Europe, Africa and America, and some of the establishments of Asia. He was 96 years of age.

The *Providence* (R. I.) *Patriot* says the excessive heat on Sunday and Monday the 10th and 11th July, was fatal to the fish in Brush Pond, near Mashapaug Pond, in Cranston. This pond is about three acres, and the water between two and three feet in depth—yet, so intense was the heat, that all the fish therein were suffocated. Several hundred perch, pickerel, &c. some weighing a pound and a half, were found floating on the surface of the water, and large quantities were taken from the bottom, without any signs of life. The poet, therefore, was not dealing in the impossible, when he said, "the fishes begin to sweat," &c.

A silver Cup has been awarded to Mr. Samuel Woodworth, of New-York, for the best Poetic Address, by the Proprietors of the new Circus in that city.

OHIO CANAL.

The ceremony of commencing the excavation of the Ohio Grand Canal was performed on the 4th instant, at Licking Summit, by Governors Clinton and Morrow, under a salute of artillery, and amid the cheers of the multitude. It is estimated that nearly ten thousand persons were present. The Chilicothe Supporter says the Commissioners have decided in favor of the western or Chilicothe side of the Scioto river—the cost being estimated to be $36,000 less than on the eastern route.

General *La Fayette* left this city on Thursday morning, escorted by the Military, and accompanied by many of his revolutionary brethren, and a large number of friends. Not a cheer was given when he left the city; all was silent, as they took the last look of the aged veteran who was leaving us forever. His is a peculiar fortune. He has lived long enough to witness the blessings of a republican government, which his youthful courage assisted to produce. Here and there he meets a fellow-labourer, but the sods of the valley conceal many a daring spirit, that was once with him in the fight. There is but a remnant remaining; and they have renewed their age to meet the gallant stranger, and the warm embraces of these old men, tottering on the very verge of the grave, was worth more to such a mind as La Fayette's, than all the honor that royalty ever bestowed. He is soon to embark for his native country, but he will carry with him the affection of the whole American people. Their prayers will ascend for him; and those who come after us will honor his memory so long as they retain the recollection of the glory and renown of their fathers. *New-York Courier.*

The New-York Gazette says, the bustle of business at the ship yards in New York is greater now than it has been for many years. There are building, at the different yards, two line of battle ships, two frigates, and two sloops of war, intended for the Colombian and Mexican governments. A Colombian line of battle ship is undergoing repairs.

In addition to the above, there are twelve merchant vessels and eight steam-boats on the stocks. Two frigates and two sloops of war are also on the stocks at the Navy-Yard. *Nat. Journal.*

Bank Regulations.—The Officers of the Fayetteville Branch of the Bank of the United States, we learn, have received instructions from the Parent Bank, to pay out, after the 1st of September next, notes of the issue of their own Branch, only, but to receive, as heretofore, in payment of debts, indiscriminately, the notes of the several Banks of this State. What effect this arrangement will have on the money transactions of our State, cannot be precisely foretold; but we apprehend it will be the means of curtailing the business of our Banks, for, as the United States Bank will not pay out their notes, they will, of course, from time to time, call upon the local Banks for payment in Specie, U. States Notes, or Northern Drafts, for which calls the several Banks must always be prepared. With a view to this event, we believe our Banks have taken measures for reducing the present amount of their notes in circulation. *Raleigh Register.*

Gov. Barbour, now Secretary of war, who has just returned to the seat of government from a visit to the north, gave the following toast at the late celebration: "North and South: intercourse only is wanting to make us friends and brothers." The sentiment is no less liberal than just.

Judge Marshall is said to be engaged in writing a history of the American Government from the adoption of the Constitution to the termination of Washington's presidency. [He wrote one before.]

SAVANNAH, JULY 16.

From Key West.—By the arrival of the pilot boat Vexation, in four days from Thompson's Island, we are sorry to learn, that the Island continues very unhealthy. Of about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, fifty or sixty, about one-half the population, remained sick—the complaint generally fever. But one United States schr. the Fox, was in port.—*Georgian.*

A pump for one of the Mexican Mining Companies, of one thousand feet in length, has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati. The bore is about four inches; and the pump was cast in one hundred detached pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendous pump cost 6 cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1000 pounds, the aggregate cost was $6000. It was taken to New-Orleans, by the steamboat Mississippi. From New-Orleans, it was intended to ship it to some Mexican port, whence it is to be carried in wagons about 300 miles, into the interior. Finally, it will be borne thirty miles up a steep and rugged mountain, on the backs of the Indians, to its place of destination. This pump will be worked by steam.

NEW YORK, JULY 12.

The Whitehall Bargemen, desirous of presenting to Geh. La Fayette the elegant race boat American Star, assembled on Saturday at their ship; the boats were manned and dressed with flags; a tent was erected and carpeted, and the boat presented, with a suitable address, to which the General replied. He was then rowed to Jersey City in the prize boat, several others fellowing. The prize boat will probably be sent to France in the Cadmus.

An address was delivered by the Coxswain of the American Star, in presenting the boat to General La Fayette in behalf of the crew:

General La Fayette: Permit the Whitehall Oarsmen to present to you the race boat American Star, which has been successfully distinguished for its fleetness. We wish you to convey it to your residence in France, where it may occasionally remind you of the grateful friends you have left behind, the ingenuity of the mechanics of a country which you assisted to liberate; and also, our great naval motto, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights."

General Lafayette's Answer.

With the proud feelings of an American Patriot, I had enjoyed your boat race success with the grateful feelings of a friend; I now receive your kind present; no keep-sake could be more welcome; the more gratifying, indeed, when offered from the hands of the five victors. It shall be most carefully and fondly preserved. I beg you, gentlemen, will accept, and transmit to your companions, the congratulations, the thanks and the good wishes of a veteran, heartily devoted to the great naval motto—"Free Trade and Sailor's Rights."

Swindling.—Many mysterious hints have appeared in the papers relative to a conspiracy, to defraud certain merchants recently discovered in Richmond. It amounts to this: A Mr. Henning lent his name on notes to a considerable amount to two acquaintances, with whom he had formerly been on terms of friendship merely for the purpose of assisting them in getting into business. These notes were exchanged for goods in New York, Philadelphia and Richmond. But a fraud being suspected, many of the goods were not finally delivered to Brown and Hendree, the purchasers, and many of those which had been delivered to Hendree were forcibly taken from his house by a mob. Hendree was then committed to jail on a charge of swindling; from whence he contrived to make his escape, and has disappeared; leaving Mr. Henning, who was in no wise to be benefited, to bear the loss and much of the odium of the transaction. *Gazette.*

It is stated in the New-York papers, that some workmen who were engaged in digging a vault for a new house, at the corner of Fayette street and Chatham square, New-York, discovered at the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface, a closed arched vault of brick work, which on being opened, was found to contain an iron chest, with a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. Reports state the amount to be from 30, to 50,000 dollars. The building which had stood on this ground, it is said, was about 50 years old.

Mr. S. K. Barkewell, Washington City has made, as he states, some new and valuable improvements in the construction of Brick-kilns, by which the whole kiln may be burnt with facility, and all the bricks burnt hard, and with one third *less* fuel than is ordinarily used. He has a patent for his invention, and will sell the privilege to any one wishing to purchase, at 25 cents a thousand upon the bricks burnt on his plan, and with a privilege of discontinuing the invention whenever the purchaser chooses.

We understand that a large number of persons lost their lives in this city yesterday, from drinking cold water. It is surprising that the frequent recurrence of this fatality produces so little effect upon the minds of labourers. The heat of the weather for the last four days, particularly Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, has been extreme. Probably three such days in succession can scarcely be recollected.

If men would pause long enough even to wash their hands and faces in cold water before they drink it, many, perhaps most, of the lives would be saved.

N. Y. Daily Adv. of the 14th.

It is said Gen. Lafayette has accepted the invitation of government to return to France in the new frigate *Brandywine*; and that he will remain until after the 11th of Sept, in compliance with the wish of government, to be present at the anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine, where he first shed blood in fighting for our independence. [We since learn that the Gen. declines attending the above-named celebration, on the ground that it was a *defeat*—and, in consequence, improper to be celebrated.]

Salisbury:

AUGUST 2, 1825.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society, will be held in this place on the *second Monday of August*. The meeting will be opened by a sermon, to be preached by the Rev. Henry N. Pharr. The officers, members of the society, and all who are friendly to the distribution of the Holy Scriptures without the traditions or comments of men, are earnestly and affectionately requested to attend. All "who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity," and who have noticed the change produced in the moral and religious aspect of the world since the establishment of Bible Societies, *will*, unquestionably, attend this interesting anniversary. The religious exercises will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THOS. L. COWAN, *Recor. Sec'y.*
Salisbury, July 28, 1825.

N. B. The Clergy, in the vicinity, are especially solicited to attend.

A VILLAIN CAUGHT.

A correspondent informs us, that a man who calls himself *John Kindred*, is now in the jail at Statesville, for stealing a horse out of the pasture of Mr. Carson, on Hunting creek. He was pursued by Mr. C. and others, and overtaken not far from Maj. Sharp's land, near a swamp, into which he betook himself after he found he was discovered, taking his saddle-bags with him; he was soon driven through the swamp, and was met, as he came out of it, by two or three men, whom he resisted, until they had knocked him down four times with clubs, when he surrendered. He is represented to be about 30 years old, very stout and athletic. Besides Mr. Carson's horse, he had in possession an iron-gray horse, belonging to Mr. Knup, a few miles below this town—which Mr. K. has since recovered. He said he had a wife in Marion district, S. C. and three children. When taken, he offered all the money he had, (more than $100) and would take 50 lashes, if they would let him go. He is a genteel, arch-looking rogue; and it is presumed he has stolen many other horses besides those found in his possession.

MILITARY.

An event, very extraordinary in its nature, has lately taken place in the city of Baltimore: Every officer of the 5th Regiment, which is composed entirely of volunteer corps, and which distinguished itself, in the late war, in repulsing the British from Baltimore, and which is among the oldest regiments in Baltimore, has resigned, and the Regiment has been disbanded, by a vote of every company in it, in consequence of the Adjutant having been appointed, by the Governor, Major of the Regiment, in opposition to the wishes of nearly all the officers, they having recommended a Capt. Finley for that post. As soon as the appointment by the Governor was made known in Baltimore, all the officers of the Regiment, (with the exception of the Adjutant) petitioned for a revocation of the adjutant's new commission; but the Governor not complying with their wishes, they accordingly resigned, and disbanded the Regiment. A stronger expression of disapprobation of an obnoxious appointment, could hardly be conceived.

THE BENEFIT OF CANALS.

We have lately seen it stated, that *salt*, manufactured at the Onondaga works, on the Erie Canal, in the state of New-York, has been transported more than 300 miles, and sold at 37½ cts. per bushel—which is less than we have to pay for *hauling* the article from Cheraw or Fayetteville, about 100 miles. It is also said, that *flour*, manufactured in the interior of the state of New York, has been transported on the canal to the city, and from thence shipped to Newbern, in this state, and sold at $5 50 per barrel: the whole distance which this flour had to travel, was more than twelve hundred miles—and the cost of transportation was less than $2! Such are the advantages of *internal improvements!* Yet there are MANY among us, who are so jaundiced by prejudice, or something else, that they *say* they cannot see the propriety of encouraging the system!

"FOOD and PHYSIC."

We have noticed a house of "Entertainment" advertised for a number of weeks past in the ****** paper, as being now open and well-fitted for the accommodation of travellers, boarders, &c. &c.; and (whether from vanity, or from an idea that it would add reputation to his house, we will not pretend to say,) the landlord appends to his own name the much abused title of "Doct." What has that to do with tavern-keeping? The worthy "Doct." must be excessively vain of his title—or he must be over anxious to advise the public of his readiness and ability, both to *feed* and *physic* all those who favor him with their custom!!

NAIL MAKING.

We see it stated, in a letter from a traveller in New York, that there is a nail-factory in Rochester, in that state, *one machine* in which (and there are a great number of machines in the factory) will make *three hundred* nails in a minute! Can any bounds be put to the ingenuity of man?

Mr. Mathias Manly, and Mr. Edward G. Sims, alumni of Chapel Hill University, have been appointed by the Board of Trustees, Tutors in that Institution.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: The New York edition of the "Federalist," published by Williams and Whiting, in 2 vols. in 1810, is spurious. In this edition, nearly all the numbers written by Mr. Madison, are ascribed to Alexander Hamilton.

The only genuine edition of the "Federalist," now extant, is that published by Jacob Gideon, jr. City of Wasington, and Cushing and Jewett, Baltimore, 1818.

I have mentioned these facts, with the view of rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars. P.

P. S. The *copies* of the copy of 1818, are correct.

THE SEASON.

In many parts of this, and some sections of the adjoining, counties, *corn* and *cotton* (more particularly the former) have suffered very much from the drought—so much so, indeed, that many fields of corn will not yield half the usual crop. For two weeks past, there have been a few showers of rain, which were greedily absorbed by the famished earth; but early corn was mostly past relief from rain, or any other help. Yet in some sections, (and only a few miles from town) east, west, north and south of us, there has been an abundance of rain—throughout one-half the country, perhaps, it has been quite "seasonable."

We never knew a season when the rain was dispensed to the earth as partially as during this: almost every day our eyes have been saluted by vivid flashes of lightning, and our ears by the heavy-rolling thunder; but no *rain* followed them—the dense volumes of vapor containing that element, would, almost invariably, move off, in some point of the compass around us. We will notice one instance of the partial dispensation of the rain: a few days since, after the black, lowering clouds and rolling thunder had long portended a furious tempest, there was a pretty smart shower in the north part of our village, while 500 yards south of the court-house, the dust was scarcely laid.

Yet, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the season, we do not apprehend any *scarcity* of corn. More *cotton* will be made this season than last, although it will be one-third less productive now than then. Upon the whole, we have abundant cause of thankfulness to a beneficent Providence, for the fulness of the fruits of the earth with which our farmers are likely to be blessed.

An unknown correspondent of the Columbian Star, proposes the gradual union and amalgamation of all religious sects and parties, and to establish a *national creed;* thus to form a religion which shall be *national*, and the ministers of which shall be educated and paid by the General government." We would advise that the author of these strange conceits be deputed to carry his own plan into execution if he can; and that himself reap all the benefit of his wonderful conception.

An Ohio Tarnado.—The Piqua Gazette of the 4th instant, gives a most veritable and particular account of 'a most violent wind,' which has passed over and desolated that region of country. To say that it prostrated fences, forest trees and houses is saying but little, when we have the most positive assurance that *the roof* of one house 'which was blown down to the foundation' was found '*six miles* distant from where the house stood'—'a large tree, *three or four feet through*, was seen *flying* in the air;'—and continues the Gazette, it is stated by some of *our most respectable citizens*, that a large steer had been *carried up by the wind about half a mile and killed by the fall.*' If an improved edition of the Sea Serpent be not soon got up, with depositions, New-England will lose a part of her character.

Spain, which for several years has experienced so many disasters in South America, will be indemnified for her defeat in Peru, by the return of the subjects useful to her industry and population. Advices have been received at Cadiz, that 4000 Monks, who could not reconcile themselves to live under the new order of things in Peru, will shortly arrive in that city. [South-America won't repine at their loss.]—*Paris pap.*

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

ASCENT OF MR. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson made his promised ascent in a balloon from Castle Garden on Saturday, to the great gratification of the spectators. The Balloon began to rise just at dusk, and rose quite slow at first. As soon as it was above the Garden walls, the Æronaut threw out some of his ballast, took, a graceful leave of the company, and then rose more rapidly amidst the shouts of the multitude. The wind was from the westward and took him in a direction over nearly the whole length of the city, so as to be visible to nearly every inhabitant. In the lower part he skimmed apparently about 50 feet above the tops of the chimnies, and continued to rise so long as he was seen, when the Balloon appeared like a small black spot high in the horizon. It was visible about seventeen minutes, and did not appear then to have begun to descend. The darkness obscured further view.

The Æronaut, we are happy to state, alighted in safety in a corn field on the farm of Mr. Abraham Remsen, at Newtown, L. I. which is stated to be between 10 and 11 miles from the place of ascension. The car struck the ground gently close by a fence, which Mr. R. laid hold of with his hands, and secured the Balloon, without having resort to his grappling Irons. He returned safe to the Garden about 11 o'clock at night, and received the congratulations of numerous citizens who were in waiting.

We understand the time occupied in the voyage was less than half an hour.

The passage of the Balloon over the city was exceedingly beautiful, grand and interesting. The Æronaut was distinctly seen most of the way employing himself throwing out slips of paper.

Capt. *Thomas Thrush*, of the British Royal Navy, recently resigned his commission on the ground of the unlawfulness of war!!

Mr. CUSTIS, of Washington, is about to transmit to General Bolivar of South America a Medal, given by Williamsburg, (the native city of General WASHINGTON) to Mrs. *Washington*, in honor of the services of the illustrious chief. It will be accompanied by a miniature portrait of Gen. *Washington*, and a lock of his hair. It will bear additional interest, from the circumstance of its passing thro' the hands of Gen. *Lafayette*, who is to present it to the Colombian Minister at Washington, Mr. *Salazar*.

THE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 21.

Cotton, 17 a 18 cents, nominal. Bacon 6 1-2 a 7. Candles, mould, 12 a 14. Coffee, 20 a 23. Corn, scarce, 90. Flour, superfine $7. Iron, 5½ a 6½. Lime, 2 25 a 2 50. Molasses, 37 1-2 a 40. Nails, cut, 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 50 Sugar, common to prime, 9 1-2 a 11, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 4½. Tin, 1-3 x 16 to 18. Wheat, 1 25.

CHARLESTON PRICES, July 18.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 75, stained do. 30 to 35; Maine and Santee, 50 to 60; short staple, 20 a 24 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 5 a 7; Hams, 8 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 25 a 27; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19 Ind. to good, 16 a 18. N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 5 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1½ per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7½ per cent. dis.

Cotton.—The market has not varied materially since our last reports; the recent advices from Europe, however, have made holders rather more firm, who prefer making shipments to selling. Prime lots of *Upland* have been sold at our highest quotations, and there are some lots held at still higher prices. But purchasers are unwilling to come forward, whilst the scarcity of shipping continues. Of *Sea Islands*, little can be said, as no transactions have taken place.

Corn.—Several cargoes of Corn having arrived during the week, a decline in price has taken place. Sales of prime quality range from 50 to 55 cents.

Groceries.—*Sugars* and *Coffee* have experienced but little variation, no business doing, and stock on hand large. Good *Muscovado* has been sold at $10 50; but for prime $11 a $11 50 is asked. *Molasses* continues dull: we quote West India at 28 a 30 cents, and New-Orleans at 35 cents; the latter is scarce. *Courier.*

Bagging—Is held at our quotations, but they are merely nominal. A sale at auction on Friday last, of 9 pieces, brought from 21½ a 24½ cts.

Married,

In Ashe county, on the 5th inst. by Richard Gentry, Esq. Mr. Peter Butner, of Salisbury, to Miss Dianna Carricoe, daughter of Joseph Carricoe, of Grayson county, Virginia.

Also, on the 6th inst. at the same place, by Richard Gentry, Esq. Mr. Robert Vaughn, of Grayson county, Virginia, to Miss Patsey Pritchet, of Kentucky.

Died,

In St. Anne's, Canada, by a peg in a new shoe running into her heel, which produced mortification, Madam Desrivieres, aged 36.

By Saturday's Mail.

A NEW SENTIMENT,

Drank at the celebration of the commencement of the Farmington Canal, in Massachusetts:

American Farmers: The mineralogists who find gold at the root of every herb bearing seed; *canals* will convey their produce to the mint.

THE U. S. SHIP NORTH-CAROLINA.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. ship North-Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated Gibraltar Bay, May 18th. The writer says he had a fine run across the Atlantic; and that the ship proves to be a remarkable fine vessel, and much faster than was anticipated, having gone eleven and twelve knots without all her sails set. It was believed generally on board that she would out-sail the Constitution, and if so, would be the fastest vessel in the service.

Governor O'Donnel, of Algesiras, had paid a visit to the ship; he expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the vessel and crew; and, tendering his thanks to the officers for his polite reception, offered his best services to the commodore.

The ship was to sail in a week from the Bay. *Nat. Journal.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Topaz, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston brought London dates to the 12th June.

Parliament was still in session, and had been engaged in a great variety of business, most of which, however, was of merely local interest, or of minor importance.

At the King's Drawing Room, June 9, Mr. John Adams Smith was presented by Mr. *Canning* on being appointed Charge d'Affairs of the United States.

It is stated that the Marquis of Hastings is to succeed Marquis Wellesley, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume presented a petition from Crail, (Scotland,) to prevent the immolation of widows in the East-Indies. Not less than 3,400 widows had been returned during the last year, as having sacrificed themselves on the dead bodies of their husbands, in the single province of Bengal; but the real number might be estimated at 10,000!

A letter from a British officer, however, dated at Chitagong, Feb. 4th, speaks confidently of a speedy termination of hostilities with the Burmese, and of the British being able to negotiate a treaty on their own terms.

The London Times and Morning Chronicle of the 13th ult. contain the particulars of an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, in North Anne street Chapel, Dublin. It is described as the most numerous and respectable meeting which has ever been held there.

The principal speakers were Messrs. Coppinger, Shiel, and O'Connel; and they attacked the party in the British Parliament who had opposed the Catholic Bill, with great severity and personality. It is very evident, from the tone and spirit of the meeting, that the Catholic cause, instead of being put down by the late decision of the House of Peers, is (to use an expression of Mr. O'Connel's) "alive

"*The Last of the Mohicans*," a new Novel, by the author of the Spy, Pioneers, &c. is announced as in the press, and shortly to be published, by Mr. Wiley, of New-York.

Tickets

IN the 2d class of the *Oxford Academy Lottery*, for sale at the Printing Office: highest prize $20,000; besides $10,000. $5,000, eighteen of $1,000. &c. &c. Price of tickets $5.

Book Lost.

BORROWED from the subscriber, by somebody, "Jewish Letters to Voltair;" or a title similar to the above. Whoever has the book in possession, will oblige the owner by returning it—to the Printer, or the Printer will direct to whom: or any information respecting it, will be thankfully received.

Salisbury, July 26, 1825. 3t74

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of August, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendance of the Rev. WM. M. GREEN.

The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families of the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now making, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery and in all the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ordinary and the ornamental branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits and progress of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a Diploma with the signatures of their instructors and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class—Ancient, Modern, and Sacred Geography, Use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, and Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy and Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making Fruit and Flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year; one of six weeks during the winter, the other of a fortnight during the summer. The first session will end about the middle of November next; and a proportionable deduction be made in the price of tuition on account of the shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

For 1st Class	$10 per session.
2d	12 50 do.
3d and 4th	15 do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsboro', July 9. 3t71

Notice.

BEING appointed by the last will and testament of John Howard, sen. dec'd. as his executor; and being anxious to settle his estate as soon as it can conveniently be done, I request all persons indebted to the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, as the money is needed to settle the debts, and no indulgence can be given; and those to whom he is indebted, are requested to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

BENJ. HOWARD, *Executor.*

July 14, 1825. 3t70

The Muse.

[The following lines were written a number of years since, immediately after the author had recovered from a long and severe indisposition.]

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO HYGEIA.

"No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse."
COWPER.

The Muse, Hygeia, at thy shrine,
Essays this wild-flower wreath to twine;
Sporting in numbers wild and free,
This tributary lay to thee.
To fell disease no more I cower,
Subdued by thy nepenthean power,
The monster fled, and in her train
The lurid meagre "host of pain."
What gratitude to thee is due,
Whose foet'ring care life's springs renew:
Thy votress owns, with gladness fraught,
The grateful change which thou hast wrought.
Expell'd the fiend which laid her low,
Her cheek resumes its healthful glow:
Buoyant those limbs which torpid hung,
And braced those nerves so late unstrung!
With agile step now free to rove,
O'er flow'ry lawn, thro' glen or grove.

When first released from bed of pain,
Our wonted vigor we regain;
With what delight our senses greet
Those scenes by contrast made more sweet;
How jovously they rush to hail
The balmy zephyrs of the vale:
While raptured vision wanders o'er
Each well-known scene it prized before:
The verdant glebe, the limpid rill,
Which murmurs 'neath yon flow'r-clad hill;
The orchard, whose rich branches vie
With fruitage tempting to the eye;
And kenn'd beyond the crystal lake,
Thro' waving branch, thro' briar and brake,
Yon rising, variegated fields,
Rich in the store that culture yields:
With countless mode of rural scene
Its wide expanded circle spreads.
Where ash, and elm, uprear their heads—
More tow'ring still, the lofty pine
Aspiring, soars to height sublime;
Nor overlook'd the colonnade,
With vine, thy boast, Champagne, array'd:
And oft the pausing eye is seen,
To contemplate the "blue serene."
Resplendant arch! enchanting maze!
Can eye on thee e'er sated gaze?
Can aulic pomp, or regal dome,
The proud regalia of a throne,
Can all of art, however fair,
With nature's blooming gifts compare?

Daughter of Penn, heavenly maid,
I owe to thy inspiring aid,
The lively sense of nature's charms,
That oft my heart to rapture warms.
Though I have bade adieu to all
That fashion's votaries pleasure call;
Nature's sweet scenes enchant me still,
Awaking pleasure's purest thrill,
As in my native Eden-isle,
Whose happy children's grateful hour,
When blithe I pluck'd each blooming flower
That fortune in my path had thrown,
Sweet days of bliss forever flown!
Then, dearest friends around me clung
And joys in rich perspective hung;
Then was I "gayest of the gay,"
Disporting in the noon-tide ray;
But tho' those blooming flow'rs have faded,
And low'ring clouds my path o'ershaded,
Not altogether tamed the mirth,
Which gave those joyous feelings birth:
A spark of that enlivening beam
Athwart the gloom still sheds a gleam;
And oft, whilst my lone heart it cheers,
Recalls the scenes of infant years.

And can such thoughts the mind employ,
Nor think of HIM the *source* of joy.
For guileless heart in gayest mood,
As in its hours of quietude,
Ne'er harbors thought 'twould blush to own,
To congregated worlds made known.
Can nature's scenes such joy inspire,
Nor lead the thought to nature's *sire*?
When in each object that we view,
To nature's God, to nature true:
In insect, with its silken wing,
In budding flowret of the spring,
In leaf, and spray, and blade most small,
Signet *Divine!* is stamped on *all*.

Lo! from yon branch *Arachne* hies,
And circling web with vigor plies:
Who taught the little architect
Its pensile fabric to erect?
And so construct it that it may
Enmesh its unsuspecting prey?
Minds reflective, prone to muse,
Such train of thought will oft-times chuse:
It leads to paths which NEWTON trod,
"Thro' nature up to nature's God."
Soars to that high, that holy mount,
Whence issues life's eternal fount:
It points to that asylum blest
Where, *child of sorrow*, thou'lt have rest.
There, thy ev'ry thought is known—
There, is hush'd the "orphan's moan:"
And should all worldly friends forsake thee,
There is one who *ne'er will fail thee*.
Though "seas of sorrow" close around,
Tho' fraud and villany abound,
Still trust in *Him* whose guardian care
Shall free thee yet from every snare.
His time then wait, nor more repine,
Tho' every hostile power combine.
With Him in sweet communion blest,
Thou'lt on the "rock of ages" rest:
Oh! moments rich, what bliss to gain,
Which compensate an age of pain:
The sweetly-painful tears that fall,
Obliterates and cancels *all*:
Cold neglect, and treach'ry's wile,
And villany's exulting smile,
In that blest moment all forgot,
And happy is the orphan's lot.

Then, Hygeia, whilst of *thee* possest,
With competence and guileless breast,
"Content—to *Heaven* I'll leave the rest."

OSMINA.

"*Lord Norbury.*—On the opening of the Assizes for one of the Irish counties, Lord Norbury, it is stated, actually congratulated the grand jury that no newspaper was printed in their county: and hoped they would use their influence to prevent any being established. To this circumstance he attributed the tranquil state of the country!!" ☞ There are several Lord Norburys on this side of the water. *Nantucket Inquirer.*

TURNIPS.

Any time between the 20th of this month and the middle of August, a principal crop of Turnips may be sown for autumn and winter use; but the earlier they are sown in that period, the larger size will the roots attain to. It would be of much importance to take advantage of moist weather for this purpose, should such happen in due season.

The turnip delights in a light, sandy loam; if a little moist the better, especially in warm climates. Upon new or fresh ground, they are always sweeter than on an old or worn out soil. Though such is the kind of land best adapted to the raising of Turnips, yet they are cultivated upon every sort of soil in use as arable land.

The ground intended for the production of Turnips in the ensuing season, ought to be deeply ploughed, in October, or November, and to be left in that rough state, to receive the benefits of the winter frosts, &c. &c. In the April following, when it is perfectly dry, harrow it and let it lie till the middle of May, when it should have another deep ploughing across, or contrarywise to the former; the first week in June harrow it, and towards the end of that month, give the field a light coat of well rotted manure, and immediately plough it in lightly; after which the soil and manure is incorporated by harrowing the ground effectually with a weighty harrow.

The time of sowing depends much on the application; when turnips are intended for early consumption, they may be sown soon after the middle of this month; the general mode, in the middle states, is to begin to sow about the 20th of July, and to continue sowing, as convenient, from this time to the middle of August, or a few days after.

The quantity of seeds sown on an acre, by the great turnip farmers, is never less than one pound; more frequently a pound and a half, and by some two. If every grain was to come to perfection, a quarter of a pound would be more than sufficient; but having to encounter so many accidents, a pound is the least quantity that ought to be sown on one acre. *Milton Gazette.*

What kind of MEATS are most Digestible.
Illustrated by Sir Astley Cooper's experiments.

Exp. 1.—Four dogs were severally made to swallow two parts, long and narrow, of pork, mutton, veal and beef. On killing them an hour afterwards, the pork had lost ten parts, the mutton nine, the veal four, and the beef none.

Exp. 2.—Four dogs were made severally to swallow the same portions of the same meats, and were killed in two hours. The mutton had lost 46 parts, the beef 44, the veal 31, and the pork 20.

Exp. 3.—Four dogs had the same quantities, and were killed in three hours. The pork had lost 93, the mutton 87, the beef 37, and the veal 46.

Exp. 4.—Four dogs had the same quantities, and were killed in four hours. The pork was wholly digested, the mutton had lost 94, the beef 75, and the veal 69.

Exp. 5.—Four dogs were severally made to swallow two parts, long and narrow, of beef, rabbit, cod-fish, and cheese. They were killed in two hours, when it was also found that the beef had lost none, the rabbit none, the cod-fish 74, and the cheese 20.

Exp. 6.—Six dogs were severally made to swallow 100 parts of muscle, skin, gristle, sinew, bone, and fat. They were killed in 4 hours, and it was found that the fat was all digested; the muscle had lost 30; the skin 22; the gristle, 21; the sinews 6; and the bone 5. In another experiment, the whole of the bone was digested in 6 hours.

These experiments, performed by Sir Astley Cooper, show that the stomach of a dog can more easily digest pork and fish than any other meats; and we see no experiment nor hypothetical reason why it should not be the same with the human stomach, and that of all carniverous animals. Until similar and equally efficacious experiments be preformed upon the human stomach, we cannot dispute this. Would it not be proper, for the general benefit of mankind, to try such experiments on criminals executed for murder?

A set of buttons has been made in New-York, of North-Carolina Gold, with the head of Washington on them, as a present to Gen. Lafayette.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A London paper states that several persons at Brighton, England, have been bitten by mad dogs. One of the number was Dr. White, a surgeon. This gentleman does not believe that the disease called Hydrophobia can be communicated in the way generally supposed, and has resolutely refused to adopt any of the precautions recommended in such cases; and his wound, which was in the arm, has been suffered to heal. The dog was secured, and subsequently died in his keeping; exhibiting the various symptons of hydrophobia.

Dr. White, in reference to this case, says—"That a bite from any dog, dying under similar circumstances, can infuse a specific poison in the human system—let it be called by *any* name—I deny. I have, in the minds of medical friends, staked my life on my opinions; I have every confidence, short of bigotry, in their correctness; and, with what others have been pleased to term the most dreadful of human maladies presumed to be hanging over me, feel competent to declare that imagination will, at least, have no share in the result."

NEW MOWING MACHINE.

I have just returned from viewing, in company with several gentlemen, the improved mowing machine of Messrs. Ezra Cope & Thomas Hoopes, Jr. ... simple, and highly efficacious, labor-saving machine; as will appear by the fact, that it mowed an acre of good grass in thirty minutes. It cuts a swarth of 5 1-2 feet, and lays the grass handsomely. When under full way, it cut, of that width, 50 rods in length in 2 minutes. Ten acres a day may be mowed with it easily. It cannot fail—it ought not to fail to recommend itself to the enlightened farmer, until it gets into general use.

The revolving horse rake in use in this neighborhood, is also valuable; it will rake an acre of smooth land, clean in 15 minutes, and has done it this week in less time.

Westchester (Penn.) paper.

The culture of silk in Egypt, is said to have been undertaken, by orders of the Pacha, on a scale equally extensive with that of cotton; and as the soil and climate are alike favourable to the growth of the mulberry, and the breeding of the worm, it is believed that there will, at no remote period, be a vast increase in the produce of a commodity now in such universal request throughout Europe.

THE REV. MR. WEEMS.

The late Rev. Mason L. Weems, who died on the 23d of May, at Beaufort, S. C. was a man of very considerable attainments both as a scholar, a physician and divine. His philanthrophy and benevolence were unbounded. Early in life he liberated his patrimonial slaves from conscientious motives, and voluntarily commenced a career of incessant bodily toil, to disseminate moral and religious books in various remote and destitute portions of the country. From Pennsylvania to the frontiers of Georgia was the principal theatre of his indefatigable labors; and it is supposed on good authority, that in the course of his life he has been instrumental in circulating nearly a million of copies of the scriptures and other valuable works. That in this laborious calling he was principally actuated by an expanded philanthropy, is proved by his entire neglect of the means of accumulating a large fortune, and dying in comparative poverty. His very eccentricities, (for failings they could not be called) were the eccentricities of genius and benevolence. He finally fell a martyr to his arduous exertions to do good, and died in the full enjoyment of faith, and a blessed hope of immortality, leaving behind a numerous and afflicted family.

REMARKABLE FACT.

It is remarkable, that since the great earthquake of 1687, no wheat will grow on the coast of Peru. In some places, indeed, a little is raised, but it is very unproductive. Rice, on the contrary, yields a great return. Before the earthquake, one grain of wheat yielded 200 grains

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The Dey of Algiers has resorted to a singular mode of conquering the love of celibacy, by ordaining that every bachelor of more than 20 years of age, shall receive, at least once a day, in public, a *sound flogging*.

Lady Lightfoot, (now owned by Charles Henry Hall, Esq., of New York,) has brought safely into the world a fine horse colt, got by Eclipse. The colt is of jet black colour without a speck of white; and our correspondent states, that from close observation he thinks the colour will not change. Having all the fine points of sire and dam, he is of course handsomer than either.

"What do you call potatoes in Ireland, says a yankee—"We don't *call* 'em at all: and sure they would'nt come if we did?" replies Pat.

ELECTIONEERING IN ARKANSAS.

The following communication is copied from the Arkansas Gazette:

"I am a candidate for the COUNCIL.

N. B. Tailoring business done at Mr. Saunders. Little Rock, April 5, 1825. L. BOYER.

REVELL & TEMPLETON,

TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Tailoring Business* in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to every part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

Proposals

FOR publishing in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, a weekly Paper, to be entitled the

"WESTERN FARMER,"

by *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

It has ever been customary for an Editor, when he becomes a candidate for the patronage of the public, to give a faint outline of the path he will pursue. For the Editor of the Farmer to do this, will require but few words; and he will not multiply promises, lest, by their multiplicity, they depreciate in value. It will be sufficient for him to say, that in the management of his paper, private character shall ever remain inviolable; and public measures shall be freely discussed, without fear, favor or affection: That his selections shall be such as neither to offend the delicate, to depress the feeble, nor pass the guilty without castigation.

Agriculture, as the name of this paper would seem to import, shall meet with his first attention. Commerce and politics shall in no wise be forgotten; and Religion shall be entitled to that rank in the columns of the Farmer, which, as the parent of Mercy, she may justly claim. In short, it shall be the assiduous aim of the Editor, to mix together a suitable proportion of the gay, the grave and the useful, so as to make the Farmer, as far as lies in his power, a useful fireside companion to manhood, and a useful instructer to the youth of that country, where, above all others, that aphorism of the Philosopher, that "wisdom is wealth," is most clearly verified.

To say any thing of the utility of a publication of this nature, were useless: on all hands it is admitted. But in an inland town where the means of information are, at best, but limited, the advantages to be derived from a periodical publication are incalculable. The Editor therefore requests that all who feel any interest in the growth and prosperity of the country, both in wealth and in morals, would lend a helping hand to an establishment which, he believes, needs but a fair trial to become permanent and useful.

The paper will be printed on a demi-royal sheet, on new type, once a week, and delivered to subscribers at $3 per annum, if paid in advance, and $3 50 if payment be delayed to the end of the year. 173 *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 31

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 41

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Book Binding Business* in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

DAVID CLEVEL.

Salem, June 10th, 1823. 3mt75

Ordnance Department.

Washington, 4th June, 1825.

SEALED Proposals will be received by this Department until the 31st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near Newcastle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New-Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October, 1826. They will be inspected at the manufactories, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractors.

The Proposals should be made separately for each parcel, and should state the price per *pound*.

Persons disposed to offer proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulation for inspecting them. GEO. BOMFORD,

Brevet Col. on Ordnance Service.

June 4. t71

Notice.

EITHER left my pocket-book on the counter or table of Mr. Fraley's, Salisbury, N. C. or lost it between that place and the north-side of Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin river, at Mr. Locke's plantation, on Thursday the fifth instant, which contained as follows: One bond on John Lavy, for a certain negro girl named Roda, about seventeen years of age, which reads—"The State of Alabama, Limestone county: I promise to deliver unto Alexander Miller, or his assigns, a certain negro girl named Roda, or five hundred dollars in cash, whenever called for;" date not recollected. One note of hand, of fifty dollars, payable one day after date, and dated 12th day of May, 1825, payable by John Savry and Vincent Kelly to myself; also, one note of hand, signed by Vincent Kelly to myself, for the sum of three dollars, bearing date one day after date, and dated 13th day of May, 1825; one receipt of William Hughs, const. Alabama, Lawrence county, for a note of hand for twelve dollars, signed by Thomas Killum to myself; also, several receipts and papers not recollected; between twenty and twent-five dollars in cash—one note of the state of Georgia, of five dollars; three five and one two dollar notes of North-Carolina; some other change not recollected. Any person having said pocket-book, or finding the same, and delivering it and the contents to the subscriber, shall be reasonably compensated. ALEX. MILLER.

Salisbury, N. C. 11th July, 1825. 3t70

P. S. Also, one note of hand on Vincent Kelly, for fifty dollars, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1825, payable to myself. A. M.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity April Term, 1825. John Reid vs. Benjamin Sherwood and others. It appearing to the Court, that several of the defendants in this case, to wit: Jonas Leatherman and Martha his wife, Ezekiel Clemmons and Phœbe his wife, Levi Reid, Richmond Reid, Thomas Reid, Polly Reid, Nancy Reid, and Geo. Reid, some of whom are minors, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that *unless* the persons above named who are of full age appear by themselves, and the minors by Guardian, at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

6t69 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

June 24th, 1825. Price adv. $2 25.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Hosea Redman vs. Wesley Keaton: Original attachment, returned, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this cause resides beyond the bounds of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, C'k.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann G. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3mt72 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.